fort of Widin, and, although the previous occupation of the islands rendered the movement more easily accom-plished, there was still a distance of 500 to 600 yards in width of rapid stream between the most outlying of the

islands and the Russian bank.

The passage was, however, effected without opposition. ined to be seen whether Omer would further keep his word by passing the 1st of November in Bucharest The reason assigned for the evacuation of Kalefat by the Busians, was the mortality prevailing in their camp.

Busians, was the mortality prevailing in their camp.
Previous to crossing the Danube, Omer Pasha issued
the following proclamation, which is well calculated to
Inspire the fanaticism of his troops:—
Solders of the Investal Army—When firm and courageous we shall engage the enemy, we will not fly, but
ascriftee body and soul to be avenged! Look to the
Koran I On the Koran we have sworn! You are Moslems, and I doubt not you are ready to sacriftee body and
neal for your religion and your country. But if there be a
single man among you afraid of war let him say so, for it is
dangerous to face the snearly with such men. He who is
ander the feeling of fear should be employed in the bos
pitals, or other occupation; but he who remains with us
and turns his back on the enemy shall be shot! Let
courageous men, who long to manifest their devotedness
to their religion and the throne, remain. Their hearts
are united with God, and if faithful to religion they prove
themselves brave. God will assuredly give them the victory. Soldiers, let us purify our hearts, and then put
confidence in the aid of God. Let us to battle and sacrifice ourselves like our faiters, and as they bequesthed
our country and our religion to us, we ought to bequest
them to our children. You are all aware that the great
object of this life is to serve God and the Sultan worthily,
and thus win Heaven! Soldiers, may God protect all
who have the honor to believe and to serve in these principles.

Our correspondent here mentions a rumor that was affoat, and which subsequent advices might prove true or might not, that on the 24th the Russians returned in force upon Kalefat and defeated the Turks. The rumor referred to distinctly stated the 24th as the day of the supposed defeat, and the 23d as the day on which the Turks crossed

Previous advices, probably authentic, state that the passage was effected on the 27th.

Prince Paskiewitch had left St. Petersburg for Bucha-rest, to take command of the Russian army in the Princi-palities.

Prince passiewites, probably authentic, state that the passage was effected on the Jul.

Prince Paskiewitch had left St. Petersburg for Bucharest, to take command of the Russians is near Bucharest, where they have some hundred heavy cannon posted. A steamer which reached Daurdsuru on the 19th brought information to the Russians that a strong force of Turks, ander the personal superistendence of Omer Pasha, stood opposite kalefat. The same arrival reports that the Russians were working day and night, by relays, at in trenchments which extend from Smirds to Deurdzuru. These tidings strengthen the probabilities that a collision has sen own taken place.

Respecting the diplomatic movements of the Powers, the Journal dee Debase learns from Constantineple that on Detober 21 M. De Bruck, the Austrian Internuncio, had an interview with the Sultan, and handed to him a new project of note, with the collective guarantee, it was said of the Four Powers—whose representatives have assembled anew at Vienna—that it would be accepted by Russia. The terms of the note did not transpire, but at the termination of the interview a measureger was immediately despateded to Omer, to direct him to wait some time before commencing hostilities. That circumstance led to the belief in Constantineple that the note was one condition that England and France guaranteed its acceptance by the Prire—which, it is understood, both Britain and France declined, neither being disposed to use corrion. The Czar took the opportunity of stating that this was the last proposition he would make or accept and the King of Prussia had given notice, on his part, that if the note were now rejected he would withdraw allogether from any interference in the matter.

It is unlikely that the Saltan will take the responsibility of changing his measures on the faith of this despatch, although he may have sent orders to Omer to delay active hostilities.

The Grand Council will probably be again assembled to constanting to them the declaration of war:

- Whosey runs scarc

		FLEET.	
Ships. Gunz.	Men.	Ships. Guns.	Men.
Navih i bahir 64	500	Kaidi-safer 45	450
Marate-safer 42	400	Avini flah 36	35)
Tarsii-lat 40	400	Sherif-numar 20	180
Missari Ferak 24	200	Tedjiri-sefit 22	150
Fairi Norboat 20	200	Gal-refis 22	180
Mahmvedick 124	1.220	Diai ferah 18	150
	1,140	Nazamich 60	620
Nesimi safer 50	460	Nadjat-i-fer 22	180
Peikee Messerit. 80	710	Nedjini-fesban 24	180
Shaal Vakri 54	500	Suragh i-bohri 22	150
Mizretich 74	710	Fethi Valent 20	150
Medjidik (a) power 22	300	Messeri Vakri (s)	-
Taif (8) 450 do 22	360	120 power 2	90
Fazi Vabri (s) 450	-	Tari Vakri (a) 129	The State of the S
power 22	200	power 2	130
Taki Shodi (s) 450	-	Mochberi Souveur	-
power 22	300	(s) 550 power 28	320
Essevi Diedid (s)	300	Wandalah (a) 003	Contract Contract
300 power 4	150	muns (	tting
Eregli (a) 180 pw'r 2	130	Fourich(s)52 guns)	out.
			oran mentage
Besides several sm	BIL STO	amers fitting out. The	10 ar

mament of the line of battle ships and frigates are 52 pounders. EGYPTIAN FLEET IN THE BOSPHORUS.

mament of the line of battle ships and frigates are 52 pounders.

EGYPTIAN FLEET IN THE BOSPHORUS.

Ships. Guns. Men. Ships. Guns. Ships. Shi

contractions of Omer Pashs to drive the enemy before him, and pass the lat of November in Bucharest, we do not see that any event is so probable as that of an engagement.

The conjuncture shows how difficult it is to reconcile the two theories of protection and independence, and what embarrassments may result, when a State which notoriously depends on the support of others for its preservation assumes, nevertheless, the regulation of its own policy, without deference to its protectors. The Turks have a clear case of war against Russis, and a most absolute right to fall upon the Russian army as they are doing now. But, irasmuch as their ultimate reliance must be placed upon the co operation of foreign governments, some attention was incontestably due to the interests of the governments thus engaged in the quarrel. It is the interest of Europe to maintain peace it is the desire of the Turkish population to gratify themselves with the indulgence of war, and this desire has now been satisfied at the expense of those upos whem the eventual responsibility must fall. The Turks have thus combined the privileges of a self-supporting government with the advantages of a protected State, and have gone to war without incurring the full risk of its penalties. On the supposition that they, unadded, can expel the Russians from the Principalities, their course is justifiable, but on this supposition our whole trouble for the last six months has been utterly gratuitous. On the contrary hypothesis, they can hardly be warracted in attempting to do after their own fashion what they must latimately leave to be done by others under conditions of greater perplexity than before. As Europe had taken the responsibility of protecting the Ottoman centric, it should have been laft to pursue its own policy of peace or give its evansignal for war, whereas we are now charged with the obligation of preserving Turkey, and yet threatened at the same time with the loss of that peace for the sake of which the obligation was assumed. In ordinary tra

sarety falls, for the support of Barope is given on Suropean grounds, and would be called for with the same inspective and the third that though the Russians created a cursu bell's before midsummer, the Turks did not declare war till after Michaelmas, that even this declaration was soonditional, and that a further suspension of heatilities was assented to by the Divan at the earnest instance of the third to be the Divan at the earnest instance of the third that such for-bearance should, in the position of the Ottoman capite, and the contract of the con

citities, now commenced, it would be difficult to say that they had not been rendered inevitable; and the efforts of those Powers which would bring about their cessation must take into account all the realities of the actual crisis.

ACTION OF FRANCE.

Gen. Baraguay d'Hilliers had departed on his mission to Constantinople. His appointment was regarded favorably by the public, and it was suffered to transpire that the necessity of prudence and moderation, conjoined with firmness of conduct, was strongly inculcated by the Emperor at an interview given to him prior to his departure.

The Paris correspondent of the London Times, writing upon Nov. 2, says.— The following are the names of some of the others who accompany Gen. Baraguay d'Hilliers at constantinople: Lieutenant Colonel Dieu, of the imperial staff copps: Ceptains Foy and Mells, of the same corps; Major be Bearman, of the artillery, and Major Jourjon, of the engineers. Gen. Baraguay d'Hilliers and his staff are to sail from Marseilles for Constantinople on the 4th inst. on board the Promethies steamer.

I fear that M. de la Cour has not added to his reputation as a diplon atist, by the manner in which he has conducted these negotiations. I have on a previous occasion referred to the subject, as well as to the complaints made here of his slowness and his hesitation. His good intentions I have not heard called in question, but it is understood that in the highest quarters a very strong opinion has been expressed on his dediciancy in the conduct of the present question. Governments not rarely throw the blame from their own shoulders on their agent, but in the present instance it is thought that M. de la Cour has laid himself open to censure.

From the Paris Biele, Nov. 3.]

The ordinary ambassadors having, up to the present time, played their last cand without gaining in any single instance, the game which lausis has been plassed to commence in the East cannot now be continued, except by the governments themselves. It is on the shores of the Biack Sea that t

to a declaration.

An official announcement of the prolongation of the period assigned for free importation of breadstuffs into Prussia till September, 1864, appears in the Staats Au

THE LATEST INTELLIGENCE. We have no further decisive news from the seat of war. The latest rumors are of a pacific turn. It has again come

up that a conference will be held at London for the set the note of peace is sounded. The Earl of Westmore-land, British Minister at the Austrian court, is said to have received an assurance from Constantinople that the representatives of the Four Powers had succeeded in their efforts to bring the Divan to pacific sentiments, and consequently the orders sent to Omer Pasha enjoined him not to commence hostilities, the ambassador having satisfied the Divan that the Crar had promised to make no offensive movement whilst waiting the result of the effort at Constantinople in favor of peace. But what was most spoken of on Change was an editorial in the Journal of Frankfort, which evidently proceeds if from the Austrian cabinet, in which it was stated that Austria resumes the part of mediator, having received fresh and positive assurance from the cabinet of Russia that the Emperor has no desire to encroash on the integrity of the Ottoman empire, or to attack in any way the sovereign rights of the Saltan. Under these circumstances the Austrian cabinet again unites, with the other cabinets, in the endeavor to prevent war, because it now sees a reasonable prospect that mediation will not be fraidless. As a set of its interparace on a welcan that all the places in the Principalities in the hands of the Russians, representatives of the Four Powers had succeeded in

have been placed under law, and correspondence with the enemy prohibited under pain of death. A conflict was deemed inevitable in the direction of Krajowa. Annexed are

was deemed inevitable in the direction of Krajowa.

Annexed are

THE LATEST DESPATCHES.
PARIS, Nov. 3—6 P.M.

The steam and sailing vessel Montebello arrived at Brest on the 31st uit. On the same day the screw steamer Le Joinville, of 550 horse power, was launched at Brest.
To day the funds were steady, and closed with a rise. The Three per Cents closed at 74f. for the end of the mon b, and the Four-and-a-Half per Cents at 99f. 99.

VINNA, Oct. 31, 1553.

Raron Prekesch has gone to Berlin for the purpose of inducing the Prussian Government to join Austria in a declaration on the position of the two Powers in the Oriental question, and to prefer this declaration at the sittings of the Germanic Diet. It appears, however, that Prussia refuses to pledge herself to anything, even to a declaration.

BUCHAREST, Oct. 22, 1853.

Prince Gortschakoff has left for Krajowa. His departure has produced a profound sensation. A battle is expected in that direction. Krajowa is full of Russian troops, and 10,000 foot and some regiments of horse and artillery are expected to reinforce them. A line of Cossack couriers is established between Krajowa and Bucharest.

THE VERY LATEST.

TELEGRAPHIC FROM LONDON TO LIVERPOOL.

LONDON, Nov. 5, 1853.
[From the London Times of this moraling.]

Vienna, Nov. 4, 1853.

The following is an official communication from Bu-

charest:—
Two thousand troops appeared at Guirgovo, and fired into the town. In the conflict many Russians and Turks were killed. The Turks retreated up the river, and the

Russiars followed them.

At Kalefat there are daily skirmishes. The Turks re

spect foreign property under the Austrian flag.
PARES, Nov. 4, 1853.
A private telegraphic despatch from Vienna, of Novemher 3, announces the defeat of the Turkish corps which had passed the Danube near Kalefat. A private telemad passed the Danibe near Kalerat. A private tele-graphic despatch from Corstantinople, of the 24th of Oc-tober, after mentioning the presence of the fleets at Lampsaki, says that a party of French officers had arrived at Constantinople, and that certain British officers had left for Schumla.

for Schumla.
[From the Chronicle of this morning.]

[From the Chronicle of this morning.]

Vienna, Friday, Nov. 4, 1853.

The Presse confirms the news of the arrival of 7,000 troops at Kalefat, and of the advance of the left wing of the Turkish army, besides 8,000 of the Turkish reserve from Sothia. The vanguard, under Numik Pasha and General Prun, had a serious conflict with 2,500 Russian cavalry, between Kalefat and Krajova. The affair lasted two hours, when the Russians retreated toward Slatins.

The Presse states on the authority of a Constantinople letter, of the 21st of October, that Redschid Pacha had

letter, of the 21st of October, that Redschid Pacha had consented to a fresh draught of a note by Lord Radcliffe, based on the Crar's admissions at Olmutz. Redschid Pasha is said to have given his consent, afte

a series of stormy conferences.

At Vienna on Thursday, Fives 91 5 16; Exchange on London, 11—11.

PARIS, Nov. 4, 1863.

Bourse dull. Threes closed 75 45; four and a half per

cents, 99 20.

Circassia.

THE TURKISH CONFLICTS BETWEEN THE RUSSIANS

AND CIRCASSIANS.

From the last accounts received at Constantinople, via Trebisonde, it seems certain that the Circassians and men of Daghestan have begun the war with spirit. Several thousand of these mountain warriors have descented on the fortresses on the eastern coast of the Black Sea, from Soujouk Kalé to Navaghinskoi, and in Daghestan the tribes under Schamyl have attacked the Russian troops occupying the banks of the Terek Prince Woromsoff has himself repaired to the spet, and Russian reinforcements have been sent from Sebastopol to the eastern coast of the Black Sea.

A Constantinople letter of the 17th ult., in the Wanderer, of Vienna, gives the following account of the recent affair between the Russians and the troops of Schamyl:—"Schamyl approached at the head of 20,000 men, to within nine miles of Tiffis. Prince Woromed had at the time only 15,000 men, and he was beaten at first on every point; but having received a reinforcement of 15,000 men, the battle was resumed, and Schamyl was forced to retreat. The Gircassians lost, it is said, 2,000 men; the Russians confess to a loss of 5,000 on their side."

The Augsburg Gandie states that the Russian troops in the Caucasus have lately received considerable reinforcements, and that they now amount to 130,000 men.

England.

England.

BEFORTED FXTENSION OF THE FRANCHISE—THE WIGAN RIOTE—REFORMATION OF CRIMINALS—SUDDEN BECALL OF THE FRESIAN AMBASSADOR.

A home rumor of importance is given by the Manchester Guardian, a well info med paper, that in the coming Parliament, if Lord John Russell's proposed measure extends the Farliamentary franchise to £5 reats, Mr. Disraeli will move that it be extended to every housekeeper; and if the Russel measure proposes that the franchise shall be household, Disraeli will move that it be universal. Another report, founded on this, says that the ministers will endeavor to evade bringing the subject at all before the house this session.

The rioters at Wigan had settled down into the humbler capacity of beggars, and for some days had perambulated the town in parties, soliciting the contributions of the storekeepers and other inhabitants. The magistrates were threatening to put down the begging parties by the aid of the military. A force of county police, armed with cutlasses, had been brought into the town, and so "order reigned." The turn outs were becoming badly off for food, and already showed symptoms of returning to their work at former prices. Some difficulties had broken out at Blackburn, but as yet the riots had been confined to bouts at fisticuts. outs at fisticuffs.

at Blackburn, but as yet the riots had been confined to bouts at fisticums.

A boiler in the cotton mill of W. Hesketh, Blackburn, exploded and killed six persons, November 2.

On the 2d inst. the Earl of Shaftesbury presided at a meeting of the "Reformatory Institution for Adult Male Criminals," called to take an affectionate farewell of twenty six "reformed" adult males, &c., who were about to be shipped off to the United States. The proceedings were highly interesting—especially to the criminals. Shafi Khan, the Persian Ambassador at London, has been suddenly recalled on political grounds from his post. The circumstance attracted some attention.

The mail steamer Magdalena had brought the Pacific mails from Valparaiso to September 14th, Callao 23d, and Guayquil 28th.

An inundation of the river had done much damage to the city of Cork. The water rose above the quays, and flooded all the lower streets. Business was generally suspended, and the stores in the flooded clastricts had to be closed. A portion of the quay, near Camden place, gave way, and caused the loss of eight to twenty lives, it being impossible to ascertain how many persons fell with it into the flood. The country for thirty miles round was likewise inundated from the various streams, and a great many houses and trees were swept away. We have similar accounts from Limerick and Waterford.

The banquet given to Mr. Dargan by the exhibitors and the Executive Committee of the Dublin Industrial Exhibition took place on the evening of the 23d ult., in the King's room of the Mansion House, Dublin. Six hundred persons of all ranks were present, but the Lord Lieutenant was not; he, ho wever, sent a letter, making excuse for his absence. The chair was filled by Mr. Fry. who had a long range of "nobility and gentry" on either hand. The principal speakers were the Lord Chancellor, Mr. Dargan, and some of the leading members of the Exhibition Committee. At the closing ceremonies of the Exhibition, the Lord Lieutenant knighted Mr. C. P. Roney, and the latter gentleman now may be addressed as Sir Casac Patrick Roney, Knight, &c., &c.

France.
All Saints-day, was kept as a close holyday at the offices of all the Paris journals, coasequently not one of them is published this morning.
The Bourse and all the public offices were closed yes

The Boarse and all the puone class. It is Dates, in speaking of Mr. Soulé's speech to the Queen of Spain, is in error when it states that all foreign ambassadors have a laways used the French language on such occasions. The speech made by Lord Howden on delivering his credentials was in English. Portugal.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.
Lisbon letters of October 29th, mention that a fire had broken out that day in the Bona Viata, and destroyed the buildings of J. P. Hutchinson & Co., American merchants. The property was understood to be insured in English and Portuguese effices.

Oranges were reported very backward for the season.

Granges were reported very backward for the season.

Russia.

The Corn Trade of the London Times, writing upon October 30th, says, amongst other matters:—This is not exactly the appropriate place for Odessa news, but corn is just now such an important pollitical element that you will excuse my inserting here the last advices from the the Russian Black Sea corn depot, where 2,500,000 techetwerts were prepared for exportation. In the reads there are 250 vessels taking their cargoes, but the conveniences for getting the corn on board so little deserve the name, that a ship of 250 tons requires fully a week to get in her lading. It is calculated that the whole stock of corn cannot be cleared off this year, as the largest quantity which can be shipped in one day is 32,000 tschetwests. The prohibition to export corn would be so prejudicial to the ports of the Euxine and of the Sea of Axoff that it is hardly to be expected, although the corn merchants at Odessa are not entirely free from apprehensions en this subject.

Switzerland.

Switzerland. A telegraphic despatch from Berne, Oct. 29, says:—'A
plot is discovered at Bellinzona, in Ticino''; but leaves us
in the dark as to who were the plotters and against whom

Private letters from the island of Bornholm state that several Russian ships of war—indeed a whole fleet—have been seen cruising and manocuvring to the east of the injurial Russian war steamer Ottwaschnoi has been in our roads since last Saturday, and further out a Russian frigate is at anchor.

Italy.

AFFAIRS IN THE AUSTRIAN PROVINCES—NAPLES IN TERROR OF PERSON INVASION—ANOTHER ROSZTA AFFAIR—OUTRAGE ON A REPUTED AMERICAN UITI-ZEN. The Universities of Pavis and Fadua are re-opened by an

ficial order from Radetery.
A second order of Radetery authorises the free impor-

intion of wheat and eats into the Lombardo Venetian provinces until the close of December, 1853.

Ceust Gyulai is to return to Mian, to resume his functions as commandant of that city.

Much sgitation prevailed at Naples. The king is afraid that France has ulterior objects in reinforcing the army at Rome. The Neapolitan army is numerous and well organised, but the population is discontented and inclined to avoid, and the presence of a few French ships of war along the coast might be the signal of a revolution throughout the kingelom. The people are ill off food.

The U. S. Mediterranean squadron was expected in the Bay shortly, from a cruise.

The government has ordered the bakers and all holders of breads tuffs to make known the exact quantity they have, to the authorities, on pain of its confiscation. A "bread riot" arose a few days before, and no coubt caused the order.

Charles Sacconi is nominated nunclo to Paris.

[From the London News, Nov. 3.]

American citizeaship granted to European political refugee, bids fair, since the Koesta disjuits, to become a scrious bugbear to the despotic governments of the Old World. A question has a arisen between the American Vice Consul at Anc. as, and the governor of that city, on the subject of a man named Paper; who during the political convulsions of 1848 and 48, took up arms against the Austrains in support of the liberal cause, and in defence of his country. Subsequent events convinced him how umage it was for a man of his principles to reside in the Papal States, and he therefore made interest at the American legation, with a view to improving his future prospects. He was directed to the United States commodore on board the United States in proper in his passes of the direct of the first property is a future of the subject of the republic—a plan he succeeded in effecting. Family matters, however, calling him back lately to this country, he returned to Maccarate on a temporary visit. His well known opinions soon rendered him obnozious to the police, and he was fort

Two Sicilies.

M. Maupas, the French Minister, is reported to have demanded permission to form a naval depot at Brirdist, should circumstances render such necessary. The Neapolitan funds have fallen to a war price.

China,
The Arabia brought our files of Victoria (China) papers, dated upon the 9th of September, from which we extract the leading items of the latest news. The Overland Friend of China, of the 9th of Septembe

The Chinese authorities at Shanghae are still maintaining a species of offenzive operations on the Yang tecking, and have appointed an Englishman to the Commodoreship of the various European modelled vessels recently purchased into the service of the Emperor. On the the 24th of August, three of these vessels (erst known as the clipper bark Sir Berbert Compton, and brigs Eliza and Clown.) started for Chin keang foo, each manned with some thirty or forty Manila men, Lascars, and Chinese. The sailing masters, chief and second mates, and four quarter masters in each, being Europeans or Americans.

About Canton things may be said to remain in stody quo; but an approaching crisis is indicated by the Lamentable stagnation of trade; the high rates of exchange—6s 7d. per dollar for good bills on England, and 203 rupees per 2100 for East India Company's accepted paper—being sad proof of the absence of the circulating medium. Her Majesty's sloop Lily has been sent up to guard the factorie; and, apparently emboldened by a reliance on the probability of quiet existing for some time, his Excellency Admiral Pellew intends, it is reported, to proceed to Manila shortly, with the Winchester and Styx, in which event we shall have to look to the United States navy for efficient protection. The U. S. storeship Supply, with a hundred men from the stam frigate Mississippl, is at present anchored near the Lily, in the Macao passage.

The American clipper ship Oriental, Capt. Fletcher, came in from Shanghae on the 31st August, reporting a four days passage from Woo-sung.

We have another stabbing case on board ship to report. A Manilaman, seaman on board the American ship Francis Partridge, whilst intoxicated, it is stated, stabbed a shipmate to the heart in a boat along side the ship. An examination has been made on board by the acting American consul, who proposes, we hear, to send the man to America in irons, there to undergo that kind of trial which it is to be presumed cannot be had in China waters or Hongkong. says:-

American consul, who proposes, we arear, to send the har to America in irons, there to undergo that kind of trial which it is to be presumed cannot be had in China waters or Hougkong.

The same journal of August 27, publishes the following particulars regarding the wreck of the British emigrantship from China to San Francisco, a notice of which appeared in our foreign advices by the Baltic. The U.S. S. S. Powhatan, which arrived here from Locchoo on Thursday afternoop, reports that a junk arrived at Locchoo whilst the Powhatan was there, and it was stated by those on board that an English vessel had been wrecked in a typhoon, on the 28th uit., on an island called Ty pin san, about 140 miles west of Locchoo, and that she had, when wrecked, 240 Chinese on board, only 30 of whom had reached the shore, together with two Europeans, part of the crew.

The Pewhatan, on her return to Hongkong, went to the island, and waited some time; but the weather was so severe that no communication could be had with the shore, and they were obliged to leave. This report appeared in yesterday morning's shipping list; but at sundown last evening, the Styx was still making gala day of the Chine Albert's birthday, with St. George's ensign instead of a blue peter at the fore.

The following obituary notice is in the same paper:—Died at sea, after a long illness, on board the American ship Richard Alisop, within one day's sail of Anjier, E. L. Du Barry, M. D., late fleet surgeon of the U.S. East India squadron, aged 56 years.

The Peninsular Mails.

The Peninsular Mails.

FOUTHAMPTON, Thursday night, Nov. 3, 1853
By the Peninsular and O.iental Company's steamship
City of London, Captain Cargill, we have dates from Censtantinople to the 15th; Smyrna, the 19th; Maila, the
23d; and Gibraltar, the 28th uit.
The Gibraltar Chronicle of the 28th of October contains
an official notice from the Governor, absolutely prohibit
ing a public meeting of the inhabitants, which had been
convened by a printed placard, and threatening the interference of the police if such meeting should take
place. The Governor requests in his proclamation that
any persons having grievances should submit the same,
through himself, to her Majesty's government.

At a meeting of the Gibraltar Board of Health, held on
the 23d of October, it was decided that arrivals from
Grast Britain should perform a quarantine of eight days.

Sir Robert Gardiner, the Governor, had issued a strong
protest against the useless and exactious quarantine regulations of the Spanish ports, and declared his intention,
in the event of cholera threatening the Peninsula, to
close the land communication, and throw open the port
to vessels arriving from all parts of the world with bills of
health. The Spanish authorities had threatened to intercept the communications between the fortress and Campo
San Reque, unless a longer du action of quarantine than
that now existing skould be imposed by the Board of
Health on vessels arriving from England.

Two English and two French steam frigates, with a
Prussian, an Austrian, a Dutch, and an American frigate,
were at Constantinople.

Odessa, Oct. 24, 1853. Supply of ships further increased. The number in port is about 500. Wheat and grain are in better demand, at rather higher prices and the aggregate quantity that would be despatched within the next few weeks was ex-

traordinarily large.

THE VERY LATEST.

The Times says the transactions on Triday, connected with the 4th of the month, passed off with perfect smooth ness. The number of bills falling due was considerable but far below those of the preceding month.

LONDON, Nov. 4, 185 .

Markets.

JAMES M'HENRY'S CIRGULAR.

Liverpoof, Nev. 4, 1853.

Provisions.—Bacon rells in retail at previous rates.
Shoulders are wanted at 30s. Cheese tends downwards.
Beef and pork do not improve in demand. Lard is 1s.
lower. Tallow is less in request, and has declined fully
1s. Rice is steady; 300 tierces have been taken at 22s.
to 24s. 6d. Clover-need is less rought after. Nothing has
been done in quercitron bark.

BREADHURS.—Flour is 2s. lower, and wheat is pressed
at a reduction of 6d. per 70ibs. Indian corn is unchanged in value. The trade very inanimate.

Corno.—The market continues dull and the desire to
sell general—prices must be quoted 1 16 to ½ per 1b.
lower in the week—the greatest decline submitted to
being still in qualities below middling. The standard of
fair Boweds fixed in the past season, is so much better
cotton than ever previously classed as fair, that numerous perties decline toadept it, and for some time past
there has scarcely been a lot of such quality in the mar
kat. My quotations have throughout the season been
arranged on the old standard. Manchester remains flat,
although under the reduced production prices are very
steady. Stock, this day, 706,580 bags, of which 401,263
are American, do last year, 422,000, of which 227 603
are American. Sales this week, 32,550 bags, including

RICHARDSON BROTHERS AND CO.'S CIRCULAR.

The weather this week has also one wheat and four, and coassionally a light concession made in price of lots ax ship.

Oats, caineal, Indian corn, and beans firm, and support the quotations of Tuesday, with only a limited quantity of each or asis.

Hith of the state of the control of the co

lkon—The trade continues firm at £8a £8 5s. for common bars, and £8 5s. a £8 10s. for rails, free on board in Wales. Scotch pig has fluctuated considerably; it touched 78s.. but has recededed to 75s. 6d., at which there are now rather buyers. No change in foreign.

Ikan firm, with a regular demand.

Ikan firm, with a regular demand.

Ikan firm, with a regular demand.

Ikan firm, which the high freights from your side tend much to sup-

LINSED CARES continue of ready sale at full rates, which the high freights from your side tend much to support

OHS.—We have no new feature in fish, prices of which are steadily maintained by holders. Olive depressed, and £57 a £66 nominal quotations. Palm in demand at 49s. 6d a 42s. Coccanut quiet at 44s. 6d. a 46s. 6d. Rape neglected; foreign refined sells slowly at 41s. 6d. a 41s., and brown at 36s. 6d. Lisseed dull at 30s. for present hipment; for the first four months of next year some speculative purchases have been made at 31s. 6d.

Rick in improved demand, coming dearer from abroad, and upwards of 25,000 bags have changed hands, including Arragan and Moulmein, on the spot, at 13s.; Madras, to arrive, at 13s. 6d.; and Bengal from 14s. 6d. a 13s. 6d.

20s. 6d. for middling to fair.

SAITERIER is quiet, and 2,550 bags Bengal at public sale have been all bought in, there being no buyers at the previous value. Nitrate soda, 17s. a 17s. 6d.

SMILIERIER is quiet on the spot at £21 7s. 6d., with a stock of 11,210 tons; for winter delivery small purchases have been made at £22. Sheet zino, £28.

SMICES.—Of 2,255 bales cinnamon at auction 1,775 bales sold at a reduction of 3d. to 5d. on first sort, 2d. a 4d. on other qualities, prices ranging from 1s. 1d. a 2s. 3d. 73 bags primeto sold from 6d. a 64;d. being cheeper; and 180 bbls. Jamaica ginger from 44s a 232s.; while 1,050 bags good Singapore white pepper, held at 10d. a 10½d., were all bought in.

SCOAR.—The market has been dull through the week though decidedly more inquiry was shown to-day, and we close with an improved feeling. The sales of West India have been 2,573 bhds., with 15,700 bags Mauritius and East India, at prices generally in favor of the buyer. By private contract we note sales of 2,200 boxes yellow Eavans at 35s. a 5cs. 3d., and 400 hhds. Cuba and Porto Rice from 31s. a 36s. 6d. From the continental ports we have little of interest to communicate; the Netherlands Trading Company's last sale for the year will take place at Amsterdam on 17th in

Trading Company's last sale for the year will take place at Amsterdam on 17th inst., and consist of only 17,746 baskets.

Tallow is quiet. We quote St. Petersburg Y C. 56s. a 56s. 6d. on the spot, 56s. 6d. to the end of the year, and 56s 6d. for January to March next. South American 47s. a 56s. Australian: sheep 55s. a 57s., beef 53s. 6d. a 55s. Tax.—The improvement noted last week is fully maintained; but business is limited, importers being unwilling to accept current rates. Common Congou is quoted 1s. 1/2d, but very little effering at that. 1,000 pastages Assam at auction on Wednesday found ready buyers at extreme rates.

TIN.—British is quiet; block 102s., bar 103s. Banct dull at 120s. Straits 116s. Tin plates are difficult of sale; I. C. Coke 26s., I. C. Charcoal 32s.

Woot.—The public sales are proceeding with more spirit; for the better descriptions, which are mostly wanted by the trade, a good deal of competition has been shown, and they are now bringing very nearly the prices of the last sales.

Naval Intelligence.

Navy Officers Ordered to the receiving ship at New York. Lieutenant E.J. De Haven ordered for duty as chie of a hydrographic party on the Coast Survey. Lieutenant A. S. Baldwin detached from the Germantown (sloop of war) and placed on furlough. Lieutenant town (sloop of war) and placed on furlough. Lieutenant town (sloop of war) and placed on furlough. Lieutenant town (sloop of war) and placed on furlough. Lieutenant decrye wills gedered to the Germantown in his place. Midshipman Wm. G. Dozier detached from the sloop of war Albany, and Midshipman Bennett Riley ordered to her in his stead, the former having the usual leave of absence. First Assistant Engineer Henry Mason, realgned. Acting Gunner Wm. W. Fisher, resigned.

The U. S. brig Dolphin, from Southampton via Port Praya and St. Thonas, in ten days from the latter place, arrived in Hampton Roads on Sunday. Her cruise has been made with a view of taking deep sea soundings. The following is a list of her officers:—Lt. Comd'g—O. H. Berryman. Master—E. Eeglish. Assistant Surgeon—S. A. Eegles. Passed Midshipmen—W. P. Truxton, Geb. E. Upham Morris. Midshipmen—W. H. Ward, John G. Mitchell. Acting Purser—R. W. Byrd.

The frigate Cumberland and slaop of war St. Louis were at Spezzia, kingdom of Sarcinia, on the 19th of October—all well.

The Current Operations of the Treasure

THE CURRENT OPERATIONS OF THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.—On the 15th of November there were of Treasury warrants entered on the books of the Depart

sources..... PREMIUM ON BABIES .- We find in the papers the

FEMILIAN ON BABLES.—We find in the papers the following:—At the late Georgia State Fair a premium of a silver cup was offered for the best looking native baby, and it was taken by a "promising" daughter of Robert Glover.

Next year the premium for the same article will be \$50. The competition will be blick, and we may some expect an improved stock.

Aftrey on a Western Steamboat.

AMAN AND WOMAN KILLED, AND THRES PERSONS

[From the Louisville Courier, Nov. 14.]

A day or two since we copied from a Momphia paper a statement to the effect that there had been an affray see the steamboat Dreaden, near Helens, Arkansas, in which two men were killed and three others wounded. An esteemed friend, who was a passenger on the Bresden at the time of the occurrence of the affair, arrived here stated ay afternoon on the Pike, and furnished us full parties. It appears that about one hundred Irishmen, who had been employed to work on the Isvece in Arkansas, were deck passengers on the Dreaden. An old lady from Kentucky, with her two children, who were also deck passengers, was greatly imposed upon by some of these Irishmen. Her children were abused, and the provisions she had provided herself with were stolen. On one occasion, when one of her children was struck by an Irishman, a Mr. James Sullivan, of Maysville, in this State, a segar maker, took the part of the lady and remonstrated with the mea on their conduct. The Irish forthwith commenced an attack on Sullivan, one of them striking him violently on the head with a poker. He instantly drew his revolver, and defended himself as he best could. One man was shot through the heart and fell dead in his tracks. Another was shot in the mouth, the ball knocking out his teeth, cutting off his tongue, and lodging in his throat. He was not expected to recover. A third was shot in the arm, which was badly shattered and broken.

An Irish weman, who belenged to the party, and whe was far advanced in pregnancy, was shot in the abdomen, and she died the same right. She was struck by a straybell, as the pistol was not simed at her. By this time Bullivan was coverpowered by the numbers who opposed him, was knocked down, stamped upon, terribly beates, and bacly out, and was left for dead. He was badly out in five different places, one on the throat and one or two on the body being severe wounds, and his head was very badly hurt by the b

who so villanously attacked him. We hope soon to hear of his recovery.

The Meunds in the West.

[From the Wheeling Times, Nov. 12.]

We had the pleasure of being present and assisting in a partial opening of one of the largest mounds on the flate of Grove creek, on Thursday last. The mound is situated on the farm of Mr. Price, some mile or more east of Moundaville, and was partially opened by Mr. Morris and others, in 1852. They discovered and got out a part of a stone covered with characters, similar to the one found in the large mound, but of larger size. This portion was sent to an institution at Richmond soon after its discovery, and there lost sight of. The smaller stone found in the large mound, has not been carefully preserved, and the existence of it with the singular characters thereon, as a relic of a past age and another people, than any with whom the English settlers of this country are acquainted, has been denied by persons who have published voluminous works within the past five years. The object of digging into this mound at this time, was to find, if possible, the remainder of the stone, and thus establish the fact rendered certain to the minds of all those who have seen either of those already found, viz.—That the ones who built these mounds had an alphabet, and could, by that, convey ideas to the minds of absent persons, in language. It is well known that the Indians had no such means—no writen alphabet.

It is true, there are other proofs beside these, that there was an anterior race who occupied our valleys, and there objects now seen in the valley at the mouth of Grave creek, lead us to the conclusion that that valley was once densely populated by an intelligent and warlike people.

The proofs are these mounds, and the system with which they are made, the fact that in the centre of them are found altars and ashes, ornaments—aneng which was a copper ring, the brazing of which could neither be out with file or diamond—the fat of the remains of forts being found here, laid off with mathematic

The Pacific Railroad.

LETTER FROM WM. CARR LANS, LATE GOVERNOR OF MEW MEXICO.

Str. Louis, Nov. 10, 1856.

You have published the notes of a recent journey, from the Pacific coast to the Rio Grande, by that intrepid traveller, Mr. Pelix X. Aubrey; and, at your request, I now rend you a map of that route plotted from Mr. Aubrey's notes, under his inspection, for my use.

Ma. Aubrey's well known capacity for correct observation, and his reputation for truth, entitle his statements o entire credence.

The facts furnished by Mr. Aubrey afford conclusive proof that a railroad, upon a central route, may be made from the Mississippi river to the coast of the Pacific ocean, which will not cross a single mountain, and which will never be impeded, much less obstructed, by snow.

from the Mississippi river to the coast of the Pacific ocean, which will not cross a single mountain, and which will not cross a single mountain, and which will not cross a single mountain, and which will never be impeded, much less obstructed, by snew.

The Kansas, Huerfano and Sangre de Cristo route has claims upon the public consideration; and another route, south of it, which has not been spoken of, has, is my opinion, still higher claims. This route runs up the Moro, a branch of the Canadian, passes a single mountain range, and falls upon the Rio Picuris, which it follows to the Rio Grande; thence it ascends the Rio Chansa slong the "Old Spasish Trail." But as the Anton Chies or Albuquerque route, (of which Aubrey's map forms a part,) will pass more than two degrees south of the Sangre de Cristo and Cochatopee route, and upon a lowe level by mere than three thousand feet, and will never he impeded by snow, I am very sure the present able adve cates of the Sangre de Cristo route will adopt the Anton Chico route, as the most available for the first railroad across the continent. The Indian population will present no serious obtacle to the making and preservation of this line of road; and other routes will be adopted in their turn, fer future roads, as the advancing population and business of the country may demand their construction Lieut. Whipple, with his corps of engineers, had reach ed Albuquerque before I left Santa Fe, on the 1st of Octeber, and will, no doubt, make his explorations to the Pacific upon the Albuquerque route this winter. We will then possess specific information in relation to the reute, which can be compared with the results of the examinations upon other routes. It is proper to add that the Kansas and Sangre de Cristo route presents one of the very best routes to California for emigrant trains free lowa and Missouri; and especially for those persons whe may start late in the scason. Your obsidient servant,

The Verdict in the Martha Washington

The Verdict in the Martha Washington Case.

[From the Cincinnti Sun, Nov. 15.]

After a long trial the defendants in the Martha Washington case were yesterday declared, by a jury of the fellow citizens, to be not guilty of the crimes impute to them. What a relief to them must be this escape at ter an agonylof suspenses olong. Those who have watch at the faces, full of anniety, and of affection, of this wire of tome of the prisoners, as they have sat day by die in trembling suspense, can form an idea of their joy as exuitation when "not guilty" struck on their waitingers. As we looked upon them in the court, sitting be side men against whose characters fearful accusation were made we thought of a remark we have seen, the what those women were doing no man ever did in similicircumstances. Faithful woman stands at the bar wither husband when he is charged with crime; but whe the same accusation is brought against woman, whe her purity is deried, her uprightness questioned, and stands pale and fainting at the bar of justice—wher then, is he, who once swore nought but death should pathem?

It was a study for a painter to watch the play of the faithful women's faces as the trial proceeded. A blast

them?

It was a study for a painter to watch the play of the faithful women's faces as the trial proceeded. A blaz and anxious look when heavy charges were strongly severated—a smile when some effort of the prosecution failed—a tear when a word of sympathy was uttered—beaming countenance, a sparkling eye, and an exulta bearing when a hope of a triumphant result was a parent.

pearent.
We may coldly talk over the varying chances of esca or condemnation that the trial has raised; we may pourselves in the place of the jury, and with dubious midiscuss the probable guilt or innocence of the acouse but towards those loving, faithful women, we can habut one sentiment—unbounded admiration for their u wavering fidelity!

A FEROCIOUS MASTER.—In Sussex County, Verme months since, Mr. Henry Birdsong and his litted thid, while lying in bed, were fired upon through the window, the child killed, and the father badly injurthree of his slaves were convisted of the criand hung. The provocation was great cruelty, the 3d inst., a new chapter was added to the hint of assarination and inhumanity. Of late Birdsong the been in the habit of requiring each servant on the platation to report himself at the dwelling house at an ely hour cach night. On Thursday evening last, the gross falled to report themselves. This act of insubormation are not of the first fellow who made his appearance. Shortly after day one of the servants called the dwelling to obtain his master's shoes, for the purp of blacking them. Upon making his appearance in chamber, Mr. B. called him to account for disobeying order. Fearing chastitement, the negro ran out of house. Mr. B. called him to account for disobeying order. Fearing chastitement, the negro ran out of house. Mr. B. called him to account for disobeying order. Fearing chastitement, the negro ran out of house. Mr. B. followed him, but finding the man fleet of foot, he put a feroclous bull dog upon the troof the fogitive, and soon enjoyed the savage delight seeing the dog tear and lazerate the poor fellow. Birdsong than tird the slave, and beat him so unmefully as to cause death in a few hours. The murd-was arrested, and is now in priso 2.

BREACHES OF PROMISE —A young lady of H cock county, Indiana, has recovered a version of \$3 against a young man in a suit for slander. A twin stor the lady some time state resourced \$1,700 from